

URBAN DISTRICT OF TETTENHALL.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For 1937.



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URBAN DISTRICT OF TETTENHALL.

HISTORICAL AND LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY,

Tettenhall Local Board Constituted	1883
Population Census, 1911	...	...	5381
„ „ 1921	...	...	5488
„ „ 1931	...	...	5967
Inhabited Houses, 1911	...	...	1225
„ „ 1921	...	...	1267
„ „ 1931	...	...	1540
Area in Statute Acres	...	...	2503
Adoption of Bye-Laws	...	...	1887
„ „ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order	...	...	1887
„ „ Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act	...	...	1889
„ „ Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act (the whole)	...	...	1891
Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1890 (the whole)	...	...	1891
Sewerage Works commenced 1890, finished	...	...	1892
Public Scavenging undertaken	...	...	1897
Conversion of Sewerage Treatment	...	...	1900
Joint Small Pox Hospital Provided	...	...	1903
Extension of Sewage Farm	...	...	1910
Adoption of Notification of Phthisis	...	...
„ „ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...
„ „ „ Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	1912
Adoption of Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1907 (parts)	...	...	1912
Shops' Act, 1912. (Council to act as Agents for County Council)	...	...	1912
Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme established under Notification of Births Act, 1915	...	...	1916
Wolverhampton Extension Bill withdrawn, June	...	...	1922
Bye-Laws, New Street and Buildings	...	...	1925
Wolverhampton Extension Scheme rejected as regards Tettenhall Urban District	...	...	1926
Adoption of certain Sections of Public Health Act, 1925	...	...	1927
New Council Offices	...	...	1928
Vaccination Order	...	...	1929
Reorganisation and Extension of Sewerage System	...	...	1930
Children and Young Persons Act	...	...	1932
Slaughter of Animals Act	...	...	1933
Tettenhall Urban (Public Health) Order.	...	...
(Recreation Grounds)	...	...	1934
Maternity and Child Welfare Services transferred to Staffordshire County Council, 1st April	...	...	1934
Extension of District Boundaries	...	...	1934

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health :

F. B. MACKENZIE, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.B.CH.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

JOHN DENTON, Assoc. R. San. Inst.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

F. E. SMALE (Cert. R.S.I.).

Health Visitor :

ALICE O'NEILL, C.M.B.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1937.

Area, 2,503 acres.

Population, 6,656 (estimated mid-year 1937); 5,967 (census 1931).

Number of inhabited houses, 2,030.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, £196.

Rateable Value, £47,106.

General Rate, 13/6 in the £.

Birth Rate, 14.4.

Death Rate, 10.5.

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 20.8.

Total Deaths from Diarrhoea, 1.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2.

From other Tuberculous Diseases, Nil.

Tuberculosis Death Rate: Pulmonary, 0.30.

,, ,, ,, Non-Pulmonary, 0.00.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT FOR 1937.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Tettenhall
Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1937 and do so in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health as indicated in Circular 1650.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of Tettenhall to mid-year, 1937, is 6,656, which I submit is lower than it really is.

My submission is based on the following grounds:—

- (1) The number of inhabited houses in 1931 was 1,540.
- (2) The number in 1937 is 2,030.
- (3) Increase in number of inhabited houses since 1931, 490.
- (4) By allowing 3.8 persons per additional inhabited house there should therefore be an increase in persons of 1,862 since 1931.

The population of the district should therefore be in the neighbourhood of 7,829—(the Census Return for 1931 being 5,967).

Even if the low figure of 2 per additional inhabited houses since 1931 is taken, the population should be approximately 6,947.

If above submission based on persons per house is not upheld, then may I state another case for an increase in estimated population instead of a decrease of 13 on last year's estimated population.

(1)	Population for 1937 ...	...	6,669
(2)	Number of Births for 1937 ...		96
(3)	Number of Deaths for 1937 ...		70
(4)	Natural Increase ...	...	26

The population on the grounds of Natural Increase alone should therefore be 6,695.

In addition to this Natural Increase of 26 persons, there have also been 24 additional inhabited houses since last year and even if we only allow 2 persons per house this would give another 48 persons to be added to the Natural Increase of 26 for the year and give a population in the neighbourhood of 6,743.

There have been no causes of serious invalidity in the area.

Epidemic disease in the district has not exceeded normal expectations with perhaps the exception of Diphtheria which, however, has been of a mild type.

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (6,656) is 10.5, giving a Corrected Death Rate of 9.6. This is an increase on last year, when it was 10.2 and 9.3 respectively. The rate for England and Wales is 12.4.

The Birth Rate of 14.4 per 1,000 shows an increase on last year, when it was 12.3. The rate for England and Wales is 14.9.

There were two deaths in infants under one year, which gives an Infantile Mortality of 20.8 as against 58 for England and Wales per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality Rate was 20, as against 3.11 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

In the succeeding pages of my Report will be found, under their appropriate sections, information bearing on:—

- (a) Vital Statistics as affecting the Area;
- (b) General Provision of Health Services in the Area;
- (c) Sanitary Circumstances of the Area;
- (d) Housing;
- (e) Inspection and Supervision of Food;
- (f) Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Again I wish to express my appreciation of the help and support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

The co-operation of the private practitioners is also much appreciated, and the willing and helpful assistance given me by your Clerk, Mr. Hinckes; your Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Denton and Mr. Smale; your Health Visitor, Miss O'Neill and Miss Hammond, Lady Clerk; is gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. B. MACKENZIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1938.

SECTION A.
VITAL STATISTICS.

Total. M. F.						
Live Births	{	Legitimate	93	50	43	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population, 14.4.
		Illegitimate	3	2	1	
Stillbirths	{	Legitimate	3	2	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 40.
		Illegitimate	1	—	1	
Deaths	70	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population, 10.5.		

Deaths from puerperal causes, 2.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 live
births:—

Legitimate	...	20.8
Illegitimate	...	—

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 1.

- „ Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil.
- „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), 1.

TABLE I.
BIRTH RATES.

Year	TETTENHALL.		England and Wales. Birth Rate.
	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	
1933	61	10.4	14.4
1934	76	12.6	14.8
1935	69	10.5	14.7
1936	82	12.3	14.8
1937	96	14.4	14.9

TABLE II.
DEATH RATES.

Year.	TETTENHALL.		England and Wales. Death Rate.
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	
1933	88	14·9	12·3
1934	62	10·3	11·8
1935	79	12·1	11·7
1936	68	10·2	12·1
1937	70	10·5	12·4

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.
All Causes	34	36
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2 Measles	1	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—
6 Influenza	1	1
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1
10 Other Tuberculosis Diseases	—	—
11 Syphilis	1	—
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	—	—
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	7	7
14 Diabetes	1	—
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	2	3
16 Heart Disease	7	9
17 Aneurysm	—	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	—	2
19 Bronchitis	1	4

TABLE III.—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.						M.	F.
20	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	1
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	—	—
23	Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1	—
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	1	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	1
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	2
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	—	—
32	Senility	...	...	...	...	2	2
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—
34	Other violence	...	...	...	...	1	1
35	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	3	1
36	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above).							
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
<hr/>							
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—Total						1	1
Legitimate						1	1
Illegitimate						—	—
<hr/>							
Live Births—Total						52	44
Legitimate						50	43
Illegitimate						2	1
Still Births—Total						2	2
Legitimate						2	1
Illegitimate						—	1
Population							6,656

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

TABLE IV.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	TETTENHALL
	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION				
BIRTHS :—					
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	14.4
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.6
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	10.5
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.15
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough ..	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.00
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.00
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.30
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.45
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	0.90
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	1.50
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.00
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.15
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	1.50
	RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS				
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60	21.
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0	10.
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ..	0.97	} Not available	..	..	0.00
Others	2.26				20.80
Total	3.23				20.80
	RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS (<i>i.e.</i> , LIVE AND STILL)				
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ..	0.94	} Not available	..	..	0.00
Others	2.17				20.00
Total	3.11				20.00
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	13.93	17.59	11.52	{ 4.15 14.34	10.00 0.00

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

SECTION B.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES.

The Medical Officer of Health is one of the County Assistant Medical Officers of Health, who is posted for part-time duty with the local Urban District Council.

The Surveyor, who is also Sanitary Inspector, gives his whole time. He is a Member of the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers and an Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and was appointed in 1909.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector is a holder of the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and is also a qualified Meat and Food Inspector. He was appointed in October, 1936.

The Health Visitor belongs to the County Staff of Health Visitors. She has 14 years' experience as Medical, Surgical and Maternity Sister, and has the C.M.B. She also acts as Tuberculosis Nurse. In addition to her routine duties as Health Visitor she also discharges those required under the Children Act, 1908, Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932 (Infant Life Protection), and gives attendance at School Medical Inspections, School Clinic and Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Local Authority makes no provision for the home nursing of either Infectious or General Diseases. Two local Parish Nurses provided by Tettenhall Nursing Association supply what professional home nursing there is, in non-infectious cases only. Infectious cases of a mild nature are nursed by their own families under the direction of their medical attendant, severe cases being removed to hospital.

MIDWIVES.

There are two certified Midwives who are also the Parish Nurses practising in the area. These provide obstetric and a little general nursing, and are under the supervision of the County Authority.

LABORATORY WORK.

Pathological and Bacteriological specimens are sent to the County Bacteriological Laboratory, Stafford. Diphtheria swabs, sputum, blood, urine, fæces and any other specimens having a public health interest are examined free. The facilities so provided are in constant use by the local practitioners.

Specimens sent:—

Throat	...	...	...	...	...	38
Nose	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eye	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sputum	...	...	...	...	...	4
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	2

HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals available for the district are all situate outside the area but easily accessible.

A. (1) Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.—The Local Authority pays for the treatment of special fever and diphtheria cases at the Borough Fever Hospital, Wolverhampton.

(2) Smallpox.—The Local Authority has a share in the Conjoint Smallpox Hospital situate at Moxley, near Bilston.

B. Tuberculosis.—The Dispensary, Bell Street, Wolverhampton.

Under the scheme of the National Health Insurance Act, suitable cases are sent to various Sanatoria. There is a special Sanatorium for the treatment of children at Himley, near Dudley.

C. Maternity.—The County is the responsible Authority and difficult cases requiring hospital treatment may be sent to the Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton. The services of a consultant obstetric specialist are also available.

D. Children.—Children requiring special treatment are treated in the Hospitals of Wolverhampton and Birmingham.

E. Orthopædic.—The Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, and the Orthopædic Hospital, Birmingham, treat any cases sent.

F. Other.—

Medical and Surgical Cases—

Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Ear, Nose and Throat—

Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Diseases of Skin—

Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Diseases of Eye—

Wolverhampton and Midland
Counties Eye Infirmary.

There has been no difficulty in getting cases admitted to Hospital under the arrangements at present existing. Six cases of Scarlet Fever, three of Diphtheria and one of Erysipelas were admitted.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

A. Infectious Cases.—An ambulance is provided by the Conjoint Board for the removal of Smallpox cases. By arrangement with the Wolverhampton Authority the Borough Fever Ambulance is available for the removal of other infectious cases.

B. No ambulance is available for the removal of accident and non-infectious cases. An ambulance may be obtained from Wolverhampton by the courtesy of the officials concerned.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT OF CENTRES.

There is one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in the district. A School Clinic is also held in connection with the Centre, and Dental and Ophthalmic treatment are arranged for when required by the County Education Authority.

The other Clinics available are situate outside the area.

Venereal Diseases are treated at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton; Artificial Sunlight and Orthopædic treatment may be obtained at the same Hospital. Tuberculosis is treated at the Dispensary in Wolverhampton. Tonsils and Adenoids cases may be treated at the Brierley Hill Clinic under arrangements made by the County Education Authority.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are no Nursing Homes in the area. Cases of obstetrical urgency may be admitted to the Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton, under County arrangements.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The County Authority makes enquiries into causes of maternal deaths and also in cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Table VIII. gives particulars relating to the work during the year.

The services of Mrs. Denton and Mrs. Lewis as voluntary workers in the Centre are highly contributory to its smooth working and are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

Attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinic has been maintained, due largely to the co-operation of the local Midwives.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

For part of this Section I am indebted to your Surveyor, Mr. John Denton, M.Inst., M.Cy.E.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Tettenhall Urban District is within the area of supply of the Wolverhampton Corporation who have Water Supply Works at Dimmingsdale, Cosford, and Tettenhall. The whole of the supply is obtained by pumping from Wells and Bore Holes in the New Red Sandstone formation at each of these places, and also from the River Worfe at Cosford, the latter supply being purified by filtration and chlorination. The largest part of the Urban District is supplied from the

Tettenhall Works with a mixture of Cosford and Tettenhall water, the other parts of the District being supplied with Cosford and with Dimmingsdale water.

The supply during the year has been quite satisfactory as to quality and quantity.

Mr. Brian L. McMillan, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., chief Water Engineer, has kindly furnished me with the following information:—

“ No new source of supply has been brought into use, but new boreholes are being sunk at Hilton, near Bridgnorth, under the powers of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936.

“ The mains have been extended as required to give supplies to new houses and also, in January, 1937, to the hamlet of Bishops Wood in the Cannock Rural District.

“ All demands for water have been met, and no restrictions have been imposed, but the margin of safety is diminishing and the new Works at Hilton will not be finished before they are needed.

“ Since June, 1937, much trouble has been experienced with algae and bacteria in the open service reservoirs at Tettenhall, presumably windborne, and it has been necessary to chlorinate the water leaving the reservoirs from time to time for lengthy periods. This has given rise to taste troubles in some parts of the distribution system.

“ New Sterilisation apparatus for administering ammonia and chlorine (chloramine treatment) was installed and set to work at the inlet to the Tettenhall Reservoirs in May, 1938, and this will now keep the water in the reservoirs always sterile and residual chlorine will be carried into the distribution system. No taste troubles should be experienced with this form of treatment. Similar apparatus was installed and set to work at the same time at the Dimmingsdale Works, where there is a supply from boreholes, so that residual chlorine might be maintained in the distribution system supplied from this Works also.”

Routine monthly analyses are made of samples of water taken at each of three different points, and the attached table gives the average results obtained.

Sample “A” represents the mixed water from the Cosford and Tettenhall Works supplied to part of the Tettenhall Urban District, sampled at a point in Wolverhampton.

Sample “ B ” represents water from the Dimmingsdale Works also supplied in part of the district.

Sample “ C ” represents water from the Cosford Works, which is supplied to a few houses in the district.

Chemical Analysis.	Parts per 100,000.		
	Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	0.000	0.000	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.001	0.004
Chlorine in Chlorides	4.000	2.000	4.400
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0.390	0.500	0.440
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F	0.050	0.016	0.022
Total solids dried at 100°C ...	34.000	36.000	38.000
Appearance	Bright, few small particles.	Bright, few small particles.	Bright, few small particles.
Metals and free chlorine	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.
Temporary Hardness	10.000	14.4	9.6
Permanent Hardness	9.600	10.0	10.0
Total Hardness	19.600	24.4	19.6
pH value	7.9	7.3	7.9

The above results in respect of all three samples show that they are organically of excellent quality, and suitable for use as a Public Supply.

F. G. D. CHALMERS,
Borough Analyst.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Pathological Laboratories,
The Royal Hospital,
Wolverhampton.

SAMPLE “ A.”

Total count reveals 0 organisms per c.cm.
Coli-aerogenes absent from 1 tube out of 1 of 50 c.cm.
Coli-aerogenes absent from 5 tubes out of 5 of 10 c.cm.
Coli-aerogenes absent from 5 tubes out of 5 of 1 c.cm.
Probable number of coli-aerogenes organisms contained in 100 c.cm. of the original water 0.

SAMPLE “ B.”

Examination reveals exactly identical results as for Sample “ A.”

SAMPLE “ C.”

Examination reveals exactly identical results as for Sample “ A.”

S. C. DYKE, Director.

WELLS.

There are two Wells in use for drinking purposes.

SEWERAGE AND MAIN DRAINAGE.

The Sewer in Yew Tree Lane was extended a distance of 98 yards to a new house erected by Mr. Towers, the builder contributing to the cost.

A joint scheme for the drainage of the Aldersley Area which is in the Seisdon Rural District has been prepared.

The scheme provides for a main outfall Sewer in the Smestow Valley communicating with the Tettenhall Main Outfall Sewer at Wightwick and discharging to the Tettenhall Sewage Works at Blackbrook.

The number of houses to be provided for in this area is estimated at 950, of which about 400 have already been erected.

Sewerage schemes are being prepared for Windmill Lane and Tenacre Hill areas where some development is taking place and is now dependent on Cesspools.

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE.

A 12-inch storm water drain 110 yards in length has been laid from the Crescent, Tettenhall Wood, to the Brook, Long Lake, to prevent flooding of gardens.

490 yards of new 12-inch storm water drain has been constructed in Wergs Road.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are 2,737 Water Closets including 257 Waste Water Closets; 11 Waste Water Closets were converted to proper Flush Closets during the year.

There are 37 Privies in the sparsely populated and unsewered area.

The number of Cesspools have increased consequent upon the development in the Windmill Lane and Tenacre Hill districts from 72 to 85.

The number of houses not connected to Sewers is 127, an increase of 13 which corresponds with the increased number of Cesspools.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There are 1,935 Sanitary Dust Bins, an increase during the year of 85. These are emptied weekly; and 24 Ashpits, a decrease of 23 during the year.

The Council undertake the removal of Trade refuse from Shops when required, at a charge of 6d. per bin, but where the Shop premises include living accommodation two standard size bins of refuse are removed free.

Cleansing of Sewers is at present carried out by automatic flushing tanks to which is connected a Corporation Water supply registered through meters.

The question has recently been raised as to the advisability of a public water service communicating with a sewer manhole, and it has been decided to do away with all automatic flushing tanks and flush the sewers in future by means of a mobile flushing tank.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

No complaints have been received. The only large chimney in the Council's area is that of the Wolverhampton Corporation's Pumping Station at their Tettenhall Bore-holes.

The emission of smoke from this chimney is probably more noticeable owing to its isolation from factory sites, but with careful attention to stoking, nuisance should not arise.

NUISANCE FROM COURTAULDS WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

In spite of all that is being done by the scientific Staff of Messrs. Courtaulds to obviate complaints arising from offensive smells, the nuisance exists and complaints are frequently received.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or privately owned Swimming Baths or Pools open to the public in the urban area, but there is a pond on the Village Green.

In the summer this attracts many children from the surrounding neighbourhood, and so great is the invasion of the water by these juvenile paddlers with the consequent stirring up of the muddy bottom, that one is glad to see the end of the summer season without receiving complaints as to the condition of the water.

Swimming and immersion of the body is forbidden by Notices, and the pond is patrolled by a Warden, but children will be children and when the pond is crowded with them control of individual conduct and action is difficult.

Therefore, in my opinion there is a potential danger to health in so far as ingress of disease by mouth and ears is possible from the vitiated water.

The Warden must be particularly instructed to see that there is no swimming or immersion of the body. As a matter of fact, in my opinion, entrance into the water on any pretext should be forbidden if the pond is to remain a decorative feature of the village. The sailing of model yachts of course is harmless and adds to the beauty of the pond.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No houses in the area have been reported or found to be infested with this undesirable pest.

No action has, therefore, been necessary in this matter.

CEMETERIES.

The local burial grounds meet all requirements.

SCHOOLS.

There are two elementary schools in the area, Tettenhall and Tettenhall Wood, Church of England Schools.

The County Education Authority is responsible for School Medical Inspection which is carried out three times a year. The measures taken in relation to the health of the scholars are detailed in the Annual Report of the County School Medical Officer.

It has not been considered necessary to close any of the schools on account of infectious disease during the year.

The playgrounds in both schools are rough and uneven, and in wet weather muddy. The result is that in winter the class-room floors suffer from the mud carried in on the scholars' boots, and in the summer and dry weather dust affects the class-rooms. Asphalting of the surfaces would effect a great improvement. The rough surfaces are also responsible for much bruising of knees and hands.

I have again to draw attention to the deficiency in Water Closet accommodation at Tettenhall C.E. School. There are only four water closets, all under the same roof, shared by 134 girls and 114 infants. According to standards laid down, if the girls and infants are to be accommodated jointly, there should be eight, with a proportion suitable in size for infants. If separate accommodation is provided there should be six for the girls and four for the infants. The accommodation for the boys is just adequate. Perhaps it is the uncertainty as to what is going to happen in the way of new school buildings in the district that is making the Managers hesitate in remedial measures.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

In accordance with Circular 1331 which called upon local authorities to deal with the problem of Slum Clearance within a period of five years it will be observed in the Annual Report of 1933 that 43 houses were recommended for demolition.

I attach a statement showing the present position as regards location and action taken.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

No.	Street.	Action taken.	Present position.
40	Lower Street	Order made	Demolished
20	Wood Road	Undertaking to Repair	Carried out
22	do.	do.	do.
24	do.	do.	do.
6	Ormes Lane	Order made	Demolished
8	do.	do.	do.
4	Henwood Road	do.	do.
6	do.	do.	do.
8	do.	do.	do.
10	do.	do.	do.
44	Mount Road	do.	do.
46	do.	do.	do.
65	do.	do.	do.
67	do.	do.	do.
8	Lower Street	Undertaking to Repair	Carried out
10	do.	do.	do.
12	do.	do.	do.
14	do.	do.	do.
16	do.	do.	do.
12	Wood Road	Order made and suspended pending vacation	Vacant but not demolished
14	do.	do.	do.
16	do.	do.	Still occupied
18	do.	do.	Vacant but not demolished
57	Lower Street	Order made	Demolished
6	Boat Hill	Undertaking to Repair	Carried out
8	do.	do.	do.
10	do.	do.	do.
10a	do.	do.	do.
12	do.	do.	do.
14	do.	do.	do.
16	do.	do.	do.
18	do.	do.	do.
8	Canal Side	—	Made fit
10	do.	—	do.
12	do.	—	do.
3	Oak Hill	Order made	Demolished
5	do.	do.	do.
7	do.	do.	do.
15	Old Hill	do.	do.
17	do.	do.	do.
3	Redhouse Road	Proceedings abated on undertaking to demolish	do.
5	do.	do.	do.
7	do.	do.	do.

Demolition Orders were made on the following 3 houses during 1935.

11	Church Road	Order made	Demolished
13	do.	do.	do.
15	do.	do.	do.

Demolition Orders were made on the following 7 houses during 1936.

17	Wrottesley Road	Order made	Vacant but not demolished
19	do.	do.	Demolished
21	do.	do.	do.
23	do.	do.	Still occupied
25	do.	do.	do.
27	do.	do.	do.
29	do.	do.	Demolished

Demolition Orders made during 1937—Nil.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	410
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	596
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	...	...	...	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	—
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	7
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	26

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	26
--	--	-----	-----	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—					
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	—
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	26
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order ...	2

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. **Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding:—**

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	11
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	11
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	74
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	15
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

The increase in number of cases is due to increase in the age of persons and not to any offence under the Overcrowding Provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.—Number of inspections and action taken will be found in your Inspector's Summary (Table IX.)

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—During the year 131 visits to the five slaughter-houses were made, whilst 50 inspections were made of the different types of Retail Shops in the district. The total amount of meat condemned between 22nd November and the end of the year was 3 cwts. 16½ lbs., consisting chiefly of diseased organs. The chief reasons for condemnation were tuberculosis (principally in pigs) and cirrhosis due to flukes (principally in cattle). The table below gives particulars of the carcasses inspected and condemned, but only relates to the period (from the 22nd November, 1937, to the end of the year) during which a fully qualified Meat Inspector became regularly engaged on meat inspection.

TABLE.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Killed (if known) ...	46	—	7	242	108
No. Inspected	46	—	7	242	108
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	12	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	13	—	—	5	2
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	17
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	4	—	—	—	16

No Meat Marketing Scheme is in operation in the district.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.—The County Authority is responsible for all inspections and actions taken.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.—The County is the responsible Authority.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

I am indebted to Mr. T. H. Jenkins, Inspector for South Staffordshire for the following report.

Samples of Food taken in Tettenhall during 1937.

Article.	Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk ..	36	32	4
General Foods	6	6	—
	42	38	4

Four samples of milk were slightly deficient in fat, and the vendors were cautioned.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS. UNDESIGNATED SAMPLES.

No. of Samples submitted		Cleanliness.				Tuberculous Samples.			
Produced		Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.		Produced.			
In County	Out of County	Produced.		Produced.		In County		Out of County.	
		In County	Out of County	In County	Out of County	Sub.	Poss.	Sub.	Poss.
10	1	1	0	1	0	10	1	1	0

The eleven samples taken were for biological examination, only two of which were submitted for cleanliness, both in the County.

SPECIALLY DESIGNATED SAMPLES.

No. of Samples Submitted.	Number Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.			
		Due to C.B.	Due to Count.	Due to C.B. and Count.	Due to T.B.
0	0	0	0	0	0

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year there were twenty-eight Notifications.

DIPHTHERIA.—Ten cases were notified, six of which were admitted to hospital.

The total number of days in hospital of the six cases was two hundred and forty-one days and the total cost £72 17s. 6d., an average of 40 days in hospital per case at £12 2s. 11d. per case.

Prompt use is made of Diphtheria anti-toxin by the local practitioners to whom it is available free of charge for cases of necessitous financial circumstances under arrangements made by the Local Authority.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were six cases, three of which were admitted to hospital. The cases were of a mild type. The total number of days in hospital was fifty-five, and the total cost £15 6s. 6d., an average of 18 days in hospital per case at £5 2s. 2d. per case.

ERYSIPELAS.—One case, which was admitted to hospital.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Six cases were notified, as against four last year. Two were admitted to sanatorium.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—There was one case notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Two cases were notified and treated at home.

PNEUMONIA.—Twelve cases were notified, of which five died.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—One.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

As regards Non-Notifiable Diseases, Influenza was prevalent in the first quarter of the year, Measles in the second and Chicken-Pox in the fourth.

SCHOOL INTIMATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

These are carefully scrutinised and enquiries made where necessary. These intimations certainly afford help in localisation.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Nil has been done this year.

DISINFECTION.

All houses in which a death from Tuberculosis has occurred or from which a Tuberculous patient has been removed, are disinfected.

Terminal disinfection is also carried out in all cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cancer and other cases of long standing disease.

The efficacy of Formaldehyde, Formalin Sprays and Sulphur fumigants may be doubtful and the use of disinfectants such as Izal an unnecessary ritual, but they are an incentive to washing of personal linen and bed-clothing, and scrubbing of floors and paintwork with soap and water and to the flushing of drains.

Schools are disinfected three times a year. The opening wide of windows to ensure a free circulation of fresh air is also insisted upon during week-ends and holiday periods.

TABLE V.
DEATHS FROM CANCER.

There were 14 deaths from this disease, 7 males and 7 females.

Ages and Parts Affected.

PARTS AFFECTED	20 — 30		30 — 40		40 — 50		50 — 60		60 — 70		70 —		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
TONGUE ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
THROAT ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
BREAST ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
STOMACH ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
LIVER ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
COLON ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
OVARY ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
UTERUS ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
BONE ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	2	3	3	14

NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

1933	...	...	...	...	13
1934	...	...	...	...	10
1935	...	...	...	...	18
1936	...	...	...	...	10
1937	...	...	...	...	14

TABLE VI.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN OPHTHALMIA
NEONATORUM AND TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE
YEAR 1937.

Disease.					Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	12	—	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	6	3	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	10	6	—
Puerperal Fever		..	...	...	1	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	1	—

TABLE VIa.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Noti- fied.	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital.				
2	2	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE VIb.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 — 15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 — 35	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 — 45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 — 55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 — 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	1	—	1	1	1	—	—

TABLE VII.
TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT

Notifiable Diseases from 1914 to 1937.

	SMALL- POX		SCARLET FEVER		DIPH- THERIA		TY- PHOID		PUERP. FEVER		PUERP. PY- REXIA		EPID. INFL.		PNEU	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1914	—	—	15	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	1	—	—
1915	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
1916	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
1917	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3
1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	XXX	10	—	2
1919	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	XXX	10	5	2
1920	—	—	5	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	3
1921	—	—	35	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1922	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	X	4	22	8
1923	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
1924	—	—	2	—	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	3	22	6
1925	—	—	14	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
1926	—	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1927	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	8
1928	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
1929	—	—	18	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
1930	—	—	3	—	20	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	4
1931	—	—	3	—	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
1932	—	—	7	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	xxx	4	14	1
1933	—	—	12	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	xx	2	16	5
1934	—	—	14	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	xx	2	19	2
1935	—	—	9	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	x	—	4	1
1936	—	—	14	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	xx	—	9	4
1937	—	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	xx	2	12	5

TABLE VII—Continued.

		PARA TYPHOID	TUBERC. PULMON.	TUBERC. O. FORM	MAL- ARIA	ERYSIP.	ENCEPH- ALITIS LETHAR- GICA	OPHTHAL.	CERE : SPINAL MENING:	POLIO- MYELITIS									
Year		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1914	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915	...	—	—	9	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916	...	—	—	14	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1917	...	—	—	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	...	—	—	4	8	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	...	—	—	7	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920	...	—	—	13	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	...	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922	...	—	—	5	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1923	...	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1925	..	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1926	...	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1927	...	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	...	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1930	..	2	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
1931	...	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
1932	...	—	—	10	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933	...	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
1934	..	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1935	..	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1936	...	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1937	...	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VIII.
MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

Particulars relating to the work during the year, 1937.
Health Visitor: Miss O'NEILL.

BIRTHS													CHILDREN ON VISITING LIST AT END OF YEAR																		
NOTIFIED													TRANSFERS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR				FIRST VISIT				REVISITS				TOTAL VISITS						
Live Births				Stillborn				By Midwives					By Parents & Doctors				Under 10 days				Over 10 days and under 1 year				1 year and under 5						
Full term		Premature		Full term		Premature		L.		I.		L.		I.		L.		I.		L.		I.		L.		I.		L.		I.	
88	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	88	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	25	—	34	90	23	39	532	1736	73	622	1759	(A) 66	(B) 176

TABLE IX.

**Summary of Sanitary Work in Inspector's Department
during 1937.**

	No.	No. of Inspection.	Defects found.	Informal Notices Served.	Statutory Notices Served.	Defects Remedied
DWELLING HOUSES ...	2030	596	335	335	26	335
DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS ...	20	212	29	29	—	29
BAKEHOUSES	4	34	12	12	—	12
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ...	5	131	20	20	—	20
WATER CLOSETS	2737	157	70	70	8	70
PRIVY MIDDENS	37	94	31	31	5	31
HOUSE DRAINAGE	—	218	121	121	10	121
WATER SUPPLY	—	30	15	15	7	15
OVERCROWDING	—	307	See Section	D 4.		
OTHER NUISANCES	—	100	74	74	11	74
TOTALS ...	—	1879	707	707	67	707

Houses Disinfected 45

Schools Disinfected 12

JOHN DENTON,

Assoc. R. San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION.

Inspection made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	20	1	—
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	74	—	—
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	94	1	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	10	10	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	—	—	—	—
accommodation { unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	11	10	—	—

